DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

BY J. B. NEATHERY & CO.

THE CONSERVATIVE is published daily and weekly, (Sundays excepted,) at FIVE DOLLARS for one month; FIFTEEN DOLLARS for three months; and TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for six months for the daily. SIX DOLLARS for three months; TEN DOLLARS for six months to the weekly, in advance.

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1864. [No. 185.

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 3 00	One week,	$18 00
Two days,	6 00	Two weeks,	30 00
Three days,	9 00	Three weeks,	42 00
Four days,	12 00	One month,	72 00.
Five days,	15 00	Two months,	144 00

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

FRIDAY, - - - - NOVEMBER 25, 1864.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC TREASURER.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Nov. 12th, 1864.

To the General Assembly of North Carolina:

The demands on the Treasury, payable whenever presented, are as follows:

Coupons due and unpaid,	$2,668 365 00
State bonds,	94,000 00
Due Banks and individuals on temporary loans,	508,423 00
Unpaid appropriations as follows:	
To counties for support of wives and families of soldiers,	682,685 72
To Commissary department,	245,496 62
To Ordnance department,	203,765 00
To Paymaster's department,	255,365 00
To Quartermaster's department	203,380 00
To Surgeon General's department,	24,300 00
For sick and wounded soldiers,	185,000 00
For benefit of citizens of Washington,	30,000 00
	$5,100,780 24
The means in the Treasury, (independent of our Treasury notes,) consisting of Confederate Treasury notes, bonds and certificates is	1,524,412 86
Deficit	$3,576,367 48

It will be seen from the foregoing that the deficiency to meet present demands on the Treasury, excluding State Treasury notes, the issue of which would increase the State debt is $3,576,367,48.

Assuming that your legislation shall continue the State's operations on their present scale, the means to be provided, prior to the 1st Oct. next, when the State taxes are payable, will be

To meet above deficit	$3,576,367 48
To meet ordinary civil expenses,	2,500,000 00
To pay counties for support of soldiers families, if you make appropriations for this year as you did for last year,	2,000,000 00
Annual appropriation for relief of sick and wounded soldiers,	300,000 00
Estimates of Military Bureauxs for 1865;	
Paymaster's department,	2,006,965 00
Quartermaster's department	469,6.0 00
Ordnance department,	100,000 00
Subsistence department,	1,010,000 00
Total	$11,962,872 48

To this must be added any other appropriations you may make.

It is probable that a large amount of the coupons due may not be presented for payment, but many more of them are likely to be presented this year than were last year, and it is not likely that Banks will ask for payment of the debts due them.

1864, as shown in my last annual report was	$31,442,440 20
The State debt, Sept'r. 30th, 1863, was	26,226,434 90
Increase for last fiscal year,	$5,216,905 30

These views do not embrace the debts we owe in Europe on our cotton and rosin bonds, nor the large profits which we are said to have made by blockade running, as to value of which I am officially ignorant. You will doubtless receive full information as to that, from the proper sources.

In this amount of State debt, is included $1,500,000 State bonds delivered to the Gov. to be sent to Europe, and sold, if necessary, as collateral security for the payment of our cotton bonds, which were sent to England but not used, as I learn from the Governor, the cotton bonds having been readily sold without this security.

In addition to this set off, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund hold the bonds of the State to the amount of $2,234,500; and Gov. Vance has filed in this office State bonds to the amount of $130,000 received for the sale of a part of the steamship Ad-Vance. These sets off, amounting to $3,864,500 being deducted, leaves the balance of real State debt $27,577,940 20

The commissioners of the Sinking Fund hold Confederate 7 per cent. bonds to the amount of	$136,000
And the State holds on the following corporations, or stock in the same, as follows:	
N. C. Railroad Company,	3,000 000
A. & N. C. " " about	300,000
W. C. & R. " "	2,000,000
Western " "	600,000
R. & G. " "	50,000
City of Raleigh,	48,000 $6,134,000 00
Balance of State debt, allowing these sets off,	$21,443,940 20

If all these sets off be deemed reliable, it will leave the balance of State debt $21,443,940.20.

From the foregoing statements it is manifest, that the expenses of the State must be greatly *diminished* in future: Or the taxes vastly *increased:* or the State debt enormously *augmented.*

I think the State debt ought not to be increased. The rapid increase of it was already injuriously affected the value of all State securities.—The premium at which State bonds or Treasury notes can now be sold for Confederate currency, is greatly less than it was one year ago; and their marketable value will be impaired in the ratio of the increase of the State debt. A State bond for $1000 running thirty years, will bring now about $1850, in Confederate currency,—worth in specie in which we promise to pay the bond, about $74 00.

It must be a much more grievous necessity than I think now exists, to warrant an increase of the State debt at a sacrifice so ruinous, but if the State should throw on the market any considerable amount of our bonds, they would have to be sold at a still more ruinous rate.

I think our expenses may be vastly diminished, without detriment to the State or the Confederacy. One of the wisest ordinances of our State Convention was that of the 27th June 1861, turning over the State troops to the Confederacy, and repealing the act of the General Assembly establishing the Military Board. Subsequent legislation, partially reversing this policy, has led to the rapid and vast increase of the State debt. It has not yet reached an unmanageable amount, provided we return to the policy of the Convention.

The war making power belongs to the Confederacy. The grand sources of revenue are duties on imports and exports. The Constitution gives to the Confederacy the exclusive right to levy these duties, and consequently the ability to sustain the vast expenses of war. When a State keeps up a war establishment, the expenses must be paid by direct taxation. Besides, military operations are more efficient and less expensive when directed by one head and one government, than when under different commands, and supplied by competing Commissaries and Quarter Masters. One military establishment therefore, excepting so much as may be deemed necessary for police purposes and the execution of the laws, ought to be turned over to the Confederacy; or disbanded, and made subject to conscription, where the turning of them over would [not] violate any pledges of the State under which the troops entered into the service.

We have generally undertaken the execution of the Confederate act of conscription, so far as arresting deserters is concerned. It seems to me that it is an anomalous proceeding for a State to assume the burthen of executing an act of Congress; and that the expenses incurred ought to be paid out of the national Treasury.

I have been forced into this reference to the State military operations, a subject apparently foreign to my department, because I could not otherwise present the recommendations expected from me.

Whether you adopt this recommendation or not, the amount to be raised must be very large. I recommend that the amount required be raised by taxation; and if this course be adopted, unless your appropriations be very small, a collection should be made at as early a day as practicable.

If you adopt taxation as the means of supplying the Treasury, you will co-operate with the Confederate Government in the only plan, in my opinion, materially tending to sustain the currency.

It is possible that the pressing wants of this department may be relieved by the payment into the Treasury of some of the large profits said to have been realized from blockade running; or by an act of Congress, reimbursing to the State, a large amount expended by us in the early part of the war.

Under the act "to provide ways and means of supplying the Treasury," ratified Dec. 20 1862, I appointed P. H. Winston, Esq., of Bertie, to collect the debt due the State from the Confederate government. As soon as the vast number of vouchers necessary to support the claim could be put in order by the State Auditor, Mr. Winston proceeded with them to Richmond, and has since prosecuted the settlement with great zeal and industry, and with as little expense to the State as was consistent with the proper discharge of his ment of the difficulties have retarded the settle- elapsed before the Secretary of the Treasury could assign to this duty the necessary clerical force; and the work has been repeatedly arrested, by the calling of the clerks to the field to repel attacks of the enemy. Within the past few days, the auditing of about $2,100,000 of the claim has been completed. It is now before Congress for an appropriation to pay it. I have good reason to hope that it will be paid, either in currency or bonds. The act of 1862 aforesaid, directs the Treasurer, out of the money collected on this claim, to pay off, by the 1st January, 1865, the State bonds bearing 8 per cent interest, unless the holders of these bonds would exchange them for 6 per cent bonds, payable on the 1st January 1895, and also to pay the debts due the Banks by way of temporary loans, with a like option to the Banks to take 6 per cent bonds. Some $500,000 of this claim, which could be paid under existing appropriations, was paid some months ago. I advertised my readiness to pay the 8 per cent bonds, or to make the exchange of bonds, provided for in said act. A few of the holders of the 8 per cent bonds have exchanged them for the sixes, but none of the bond holders or the Banks have received payment in Confederate currency. The ground on which they refuse to receive payment is, that the State received from them currency much more valuable than that now offered in payment

Another instalment of our claim is now made ready by our State Auditor, to be submitted to the Confederate Auditor. As the principles on which he allows or rejects our claims are now settled, and our accounts are put in better shape than those of the early part of the war, it is presumed there will be little delay in settling these claims.

Should Congress act favorably on the amount now audited, it will relieve our Treasury materially, and diminish, to this extent, the means to be provided by you.

We get nothing for the bounty we pay our troops.

The total expenditures of the State on military appropriations, since the commencement of the war, as shown by the books of the Treasury, are $21,923,407,73

Amount reimbursed	8,091,892,23
Excess	13,831,515,50

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

By the act of Dec. 20, 1862, the sum of $62,500 per annum, for the years 1863 and 1864, was appropriated for the support of this Institution, and at the extra session of December, 1863, upon the representation of the Directors that this sum was inadequate, a further appropriation of $150,000, for the year 1864, was made, making the total appropriations for 1863 and 1864 $274 500 The whole appropriation was drawn long before the end of the fiscal year 1864, and the alternative was left the Treasurer of honoring the drafts of the Directors, unauthorized by any appropriation, or allowing this beneficent Institution to be disbanded. The General Assembly having heretofore repeatedly legalized the drafts of the Directors of this Asylum in excess of appropriations, I continued to pay their drafts, amounting to $75,000 above the appropriations. I respectfully ask that the payments, not authorized by the appropriations, may be legalized—and I earnestly urge, either that the Directors be authorized to draw at discretion, or some other remedy be devised by which the Treasurer be protected from the personal responsibility of making payments not authorized by law, or allowing the Institution to be disolved for want of adequate support. The unsettled condition of the currency and prices makes it impossible to make estimates of the wants of the Institution, approximating accuracy.

This Institution is supported by direct appropriations from the Treasury, but the laws contemplate the reimbursement of the amount expended for charity patients, by the counties from which they are sent.

The act of 1858 appropriates not exceeding $25,000 a year for the support of the Institution, and provides that "no county shall be required to pay more than at the rates of $144 per annum for each individual insane person sent to the Asylum."

For the past two years the amount drawn by the Institution is as follows:

For 1863, appropriation	$62,500
Amount over-drawn for 1862,	7,500
For 1864 appropriation,	212,500
Amount over drawn,	75,000
Total expenses	$357,590

From this it will be seen that while the expenses of supporting this institution for the year 1863 was increased nearly three fold and for the year 1864, more than eleven fold, this amount to be paid by the counties, has not been increased.

The amount actually reimbursed by the Counties in 1364 is $18,819,47.

The act of 1858 provides that each paying patient shall not be charged less than at the rates of $200 per annum. At what rate paying patients have been charged by the directors since the expenses have run up as above set forth, I do not know.

I recommend that the counties and paying patients be required to pay in the ratio of the increased expenses of the institution.

The amounts due from the several counties on account of indigent patients, up to January 1st 1864 as per the official certificate of Dr. Fisher, superintendent of the institution, have been paid, with the following exceptions, to-wit:

Wake,	$2,277 94	Polk,	285 00
Washington,	1,086 40	Haywood,	93 00
Cumberland,	576 00	Pasquotank,	1,570 66
Hyde,	92 58	Alleghany,	180 00
Franklin,	3,200 13	Wilkes,	931 00
Beaufort,	720 60	Buncombe,	144 00
Chowan,	732 00	Ashe,	70 60
Burke,	1,165 00	Union,	152 00
Craven,	1,171 00	Davidson,	361 00
Yancey,	730 66	Wilson,	634 00
Halifax,	144 00	Richmond,	229 00
Johnston,	1,349 20	Currituck,	126 00
Warren,	1,294 72	Carteret,	582 00
Stokes,	155 00	Northampton,	7 20
Tyrrell.	978 00	Madison	139 00
Martin,	827 60		
			$22,774 69

I issued notices, as required by the act of 1858 chap, 2, sec. 6, to the solicitors of the several circ- fax due on account of indigent patients as set forth in my annual report for the fiscal year ending 30th September 1863. What action they took therein, or whether any, I do not know.

There is no act prescribing at *what time* the superintendent of the Institution shall cause the notice to be served on the County Trustees, provided for in chap. 6. sec. 97 Revised Code; and chap. 2 section 4, act of 1858; nor is there any act prescribing to whom the sheriff shall return such notice, nor the time when the superintendent shall notify the public Treasurer of the amount due from each county. The prosecution provided for in chap. 6, sec. 29, Revised Code, could not be sustained without proof of the issue and service of such notice; and the public Treasurer has no other means of knowing the amount due from each county, excepting the certificate of the superintendent. Owing to these defects, the provision for prosecuting the Justices or Sheriff for failing to levy or collect this tax, is nugatory.—As the county courts lay the taxes at the first court held on or after the 1st day of January in each year, I recommend that the superintendent be required to cause his notice to the County Trustee to be placed in the hands of the Sheriff at least ten days before the first day of January in each year, and that the Sheriff be required to serve the same before the first day of January following, and make returns thereof to the superintendent on or before the 1st day of March following; and that the superintendent be required to file his certificate of the amount due from each county, with the Public Treasurer within ten days from the first day of January in each year.

DEBTS DUE THE BANKS BY WAY OF TEMPORARY LOANS.

No change as to the debts due to the Banks, by way of temporary loans, has been made since my annual report for 1863, and I have nothing to add to the remarks contained in said report to which I respectfully call your attention.

STATE BONDS NOW DUE AND FALLING DUE IN 1865.

Registered bonds issued under Acts of 1848 and 1850	$58,000
Coupon bonds issued under act of 1848, chap. 2, sec. 49, due July 1st 1864,	41,000
Coupon bonds issued under same act, due January 1st, 1865,	67,000
Coupon bonds issued under same act, due July 1st, 1865,	44,000
Due to individuals, (see report for 1864,)	37,055
	$189,055

Many of the holders of these claims would accept State bonds falling due 1st January, 1893, in payment, and I recommend that authority be conferred on the Treasurer to pay them in this way.

THE SINKING FUND.

The commissioners of this fund will submit to you during your session, a full report, and I therefore deem it necessary to make little comment in relation this fund. If the State debt be not increased, this rapidly increasing fund gives the most reliable security to the holders of our State bonds and notes, that they will all be punctually paid. The corporation was organized on the 11th December 1857, and has been most ably managed to this date without any change in the commissioners. In this short period its stocks have run up to $2,370,500, consisting of State bonds, with the exception of $136,000 in Confederate 7 per cent. bonds, and is being rapidly increased by large Railroad dividends, and the accruing interests on its stocks.

CONFEDERATE TREASURY NOTES.

The act of the last session of Congress authorized the States to exchange, during the present year, one half the Confederate non-interest bearing Treasury notes held prior to the times when they ceased to be fundable for new issue at par; and for the other half, to take 6 per cent. bonds, under the 12th section of the currency act approved 12th February 1864; (which bonds would be liable to taxation in the hands of a purchaser from the State,) or in 4 per cent untaxable bonds, and under the resolutions of the General Assembly in May last, the Public Treasurer was vested with plenary discretion to make the best disposition he could of the old currency, so held by the State.—As the wants of the Treasury would compel me to sell the bonds I might receive, and it was uncertain whether either class of bonds which the State might receive, would sell for two-thirds of their face, I submitted the question to the Secretary of of the Treasury whether the State could take one-half in new issue at par; and the other half in new issue at a discount of 33⅓ per cent.—He referred the question to the Attorney General who decided that if the State took one half in new isue at par, she must take the other half in bonds. The bonds were not ready to be issued. I then requested of the Secretary of the Treasury, if he deemed it consistent with law, that the depositary might be required to issue his certificate to the State for one-half the amount of such currency with leave to the Public Treasurer to take either the 4 or the 6 per cent bonds from time to time and in such proportions as he might think proper. He readily assented to this proposition, which will enable the Public Treasurer, when he has occasion to sell the bonds, to elect the class which, at the time, shall command the highest price in market. I hold the certificate of the depositary in conformity with this arrangement.

The room in the capital occupied by the Public Treasurer, is not large enough for the convenient and proper dispatch of the extensive business of the department. I respectfully ask that a committee may be appointed to inquire and report whether there may be a reassignment of the rooms of the capital, without inconvenience to any of the officers, by which the room, now occupied by the Comptroller, may be assigned to the Treasury.

BURKE SQUARE IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

By a resolution of the General Assembly, ratified 16th February, 1855, the Public Treasurer was directed to rent out this square for the balance of the year 1855, and on the 1st of January of each and every year thereafter, at not less than $125 per annum, and requiring the rent to go into the Public Treasury.

By an act ratified 3d February, 1857, it is declared that this square had been granted by an act of 1801, to a Board of Trustees, for the purpose of erecting buildings thereon, and establishing a Seminary of learning; that said Trustees erected such building, and kept a school for a number of years, but had then become extinct, whereby the property had reverted to the State, and the Public Treasurer and Comptroller are appointed Commissioners "to succeed the board of Trustees appointed by the act of 1801, and to let out the buildings on Burke Square for the purposes indicated in said act, at a reasonable and proper rate."

By a resolution of the General Assembly, ratified 20th February, 1861, the Public Treasurer is directed to pay Wm. Peace $1,500 "for losses sustained by buildings on Burke Square."

This square and the buildings thereon have been occupied, since 1854, by J. M. Lovejoy, who has kept up a school thereon, and nothing has been paid into the Treasury, so far as I can find, excepting $132 for the year of 1855. He has secured the rents for the years 1863 and 1864, at the rate of $300 per annum. In the intermediate period between 1855 and 1863, he claims to have made improvements on the square, (under a verbal understanding with the Public Treasurer,) of greater value than a reasonable rent of the premises. I do not understand that the extent or value of the improvements, or rate of rent, was agreed upon. I recommend that a committee be appointed to examine the property and report whether some better plan cannot be adopted for securing and protecting the interest of the State in said square.

REGISTRATION OF COUPON BONDS.

The act of 1856, in relation to the registration and transfer of coupon bonds, requires the Public Treasurer to endorse on such bonds that they are transferable only at this office by written endorsement on the bonds, witnessed by him. It sometimes happens that the Treasurer, from sickness, or other cause, is not in his office when such bonds are presented for registration, or transfer, and I recommend that the act be so amended as to authorize the chief clerk of the Department, as well as the Treasurer, to make such endorsements and witness such transfers.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JONATHAN WORTH,
Pub. Treas.

MOVEMENTS OF SHERMAN.—The Savannah *Republican* of yesterday says: "Pasengers who arrived from Macon and points on the line of road, this morning, say the enemy's cavalry forces encamped last night within seven miles of Gi swoldville, the first station south of Macon, and that the main body of Sherman's army was at a point some twenty-three miles distant from Milledgeville — It is also reported that the latter place was being evacuated by the citizens. The Legislature adjourned Friday night, and the members left with some degree of precipitation; some of them arrived here last night and some this morning.

"How true these reports from the enemy may be, we have no means of knowing. This much, at least is reliable: The enemy with all arms, but in numbers not ascertained, but perhaps from twenty to thirty thousand, have set out on their grand tour through Georgia to the seaboard. The best military authority is of the opinion that the move in the direction of Macon is a feint, to cover a march of their main body on Augusta, the real object of their destination. Milledgeville will probably be visited by the right wing of their army, and if unsuccessfully defended the Capital of our State laid in ashes."

A Quaker deputation from England to the yearly meeting in North Carolina has been refused a crossing of the rebel lines.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor.
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
Col George Little, Wake. do
M S Robins, Randolph, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut John B Neathery, Wake, Assist Adj General.
Lieut Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor.)

JUDICIAL.

SUPREME COURT.

Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice.
Wm H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, Craven, Judges.
Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General.
Patrick H Winston, Wake, *Reporter.*
Edmund B Freeman, Wake, Clerk.
[Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

SUPERIOR COURTS.

Judges—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; William M Shipp, Henderson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville.

Solicitors—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

CONFEDERATE COURT.

Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge.
George V Strong, Wayne, District Attorney.
Pride Jones, Orange, Marshal.
Clerk of Albemarle District, Joseph Ramsay.
Clerk of Pamlico District, Wm M Watson.
Clerk of Cape Fear District, Daniel Coleman.
[The next Term will be held as follows: Albemarle District at Halifax, on 2d May next. Pamlico District, at Goldsboro', on 5th May next. Cape Fear District, at Concord, on 8th May next.]

COUNCIL OF STATE.

F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; A G Foster, *Randolph;* Dr J Galloway, Wilkes; L Eldredge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; P H Winston, jr, Bertie; A T Davidson, Macon.

LITERARY BOARD.

His Excellency, Z B Vance, President, *Ex Officio;* L C Edwards, Granville; Prof Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr Wm Sloan, Gaston; M S Robins, Randolph, Treasurer.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.

His Excellency, Z B Vance, President, *Ex Officio,* Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren; Henry Nutt, New Hanover; Col John D Hyman, Henderson.

COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND.

Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon Edwards, Warren. Hon David L Swain, Orange. Quentin Busbee, Wake, Secretary.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

Claims for Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED A COMmissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fiftaly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimant be a child or children of the deceased, and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claims is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their papers to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desiraole that all claims should be forwarded at as early as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants, Post Office and County in full.

JNO. A. STANLY,
Commissioner.

161—tf.

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. ON THE CAPItal Stock of this Bank for the last six months has been declared this day—payable in the Fur Per Cent. Bonds of the Confederate States at their face; and all sums under one hundred dollars payable in Confederate Treasury Notes at a deduction of one third—said Dividend payable to the Stock holders on the 20th instant, at the principal Bank, Branches and Agencies.

The Dividends of Tarboro' Newbern, Wilmington, Windsor and Goldsboro' payable at Raleigh, and of Wentworth Agency at Milton.

G. DEWEY,
Cashier.

nov 11—eod1d.

FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence 1st of February, 1865.

Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865, about which time the terms will be made known.

Also, wanted two teachers of military education and a steward in this institution. Address

Maj. WM. A. BANKS,
Superintendent.

October 24, 1864. 158—tf.

Joseph L Ballard, Adm'r of Ann E. & Jos. John Bailey, dec'd, and Winford Ballard, dec'd.
vs.
Martha Turnage, John Bailey, *et als.*

Pitt County, N. C., in Equity, Fall Term, 1864.

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE Court that John Briley, Samuel Vines and wife Nancy, Jesse Briley, Piney Bailey, Elizabeth Briley, and Samuel Vines, Adm'r of Benjamin Briley dec'd, parties defendants in this cause, are non-residents of this State. It is ordered by the said Court that publication be made in a paper published in the city of Raleigh for the space of six weeks for the aforesaid non-residents to appear at the Fall Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in the town of Greenville, county of Pitt, and State of North Carolina, on the first Monday in September next, then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be taken as to them.

JOS. JNO. DANCY, C. & M. E.

Nov, 25, 1864. 33—w6t.

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

BY J. B. NEATHERY & CO.

FRIDAY, - - - - - NOVEMBER 25, 1864.

☞ OUR FRIENDS writing to us from different parts of the State will always oblige us by giving us all the local items of interest in that particular section.

☞ WE SHALL BE OBLIGED to our friends who receive private dispatches or letters interesting to the public, to furnish them to us for publication.

☞ PRINTERS WANTED. A number of good Compositors can find employment, on the public work, by applying at once. $2.00 per thousand, and exemption from military duty guaranteed. J. B NEATHERY.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY. Both houses were engaged yesterday chiefly in continuing the election of officials. Messrs. Moore and Phillips were chosen engrossing clerks, Mr. Battle elected Auditor of Public accounts, and Mr. C. H. Brogden re-elected Comptroller.

In the *Senate*, Mr. Odom introduced some important resolutions which will be found in full in our report, declaratory of the ill policy of arming or emancipating our slaves.

In the *House* Messrs. Flynt, of Stokes, and Faucett, of Alamance appeared and were qualified.

The Standing House committees were announced and will be found in our report.

Bills to advance $700 000, on conditions, to the Florence and Fayetteville Railroad, and to authorize an assistant county relief commissioner were introduced.

It was stated that Messrs. Faison, of Duplin, and Rogers, of Northampton, are to have their elections contested.

Mr. Shepherd's bill to allow Superior and Supreme Court Judges their expenses was discussed at length, and the House refused to suspend the rules for its passage.

THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS of the situation in Georgia, we rejoice to learn, indicates the true spirit of resistance, both on the part of the common government and the people of Georgia. The Empire State is aroused, and President Davis is using every effort to check the advance of Sherman and crush him. Perhaps it is not prudent to state the particulars which have come to our ears within the last twenty-four hours, but it is enough to say, that Gen. Beauregard is already in the right place, and that troops, both Confederate and State, are rallying to the rescue. Nor need it surprise our people, if Gen. Hood and the intrepid Forrest should be on hand at the right time and place, to give a stunning blow to the bold movements of Sherman.

The object of Gen. Hood's movement was fully accomplished, that of cutting off completely Sherman's retreat into Tennessee. Seeing this, Sherman resolved to take the risks of running the gauntlet through Georgia, in the hope of reaching Savannah. In making this attempt he has shown the spirit of a chafed boar, tearing away and destroying everything in his reach. We trust that the plans on foot to arrest and crush him will be eminently successful, and that not a man will be left him. His success in effecting his escape would be a masterstroke, and would greatly exhilirate and encourage the enemy, and be proportionately discouraging to the South.

The utter defeat and annihilation of Sherman's army, would be the most decided success of the war, and would open again to us our whole West. Its effect on Grant's army would be overwhelming and would put us all right on the next campaign. Let our people everywhere shake off despondency and distrust. Let the camp-fires of the revolution be kindled afresh, and adhering closely to our government as it is, let us resolve to bear aloft its banner with renewed vigor, and independence and peace shall perch upon it.

PENDING THE DEBATE Sprung in the House of Representatives at Richmond on the 19th inst, on the presentation of a report by Mr. Staples, of Va., in regard to the exemption of State officers:

Mr. Smith, of North Carolina, said that he believed that the statistics furnished by the Conscription Bureau of the number of the exempts in the different States were false and unreliable. Certainly they could not be depended upon. He would take, for instance, the following figures, a part of a table furnished to the Chairman of the Military Committee:

18 to 45 years	Physical Disability	State Officers	Physicians	Order War Department
Virginia	18 203	1,422	602	2
N. Carolina	28,055	13,101	956	93
S. Carolina	1,571	106	324	—
Georgia	2,053	979	362	—
Alabama	2,235	673	495	—
Mississippi	1,022	163	275	1
F. Tennessee	267	29	38	—
East Louisiana	46	8	—	—
Florida	87	91	—	—

The very face of this table, said Mr. Smith, shows the fallacy of figures. He would not do Georgia the injustice to say that she had only 2,053—a little over two thousand—exempted from reason of wounds and physical disability, when North Carolina is put down as having 28,055—over *twenty-eight* thousand. Who would believe that North Carolina has nine hundred and fifty-six physicians exempt, when Georgia, a larger and more populous State, has but three hundred and two—not one-third the number. Mr. Smith said it was useless to make further comparisons. The inconsistency of the table was so glaring and its fallacy was so apparent, that any one would see it who would merely glance at its figures.

Mr. Smith said North Carolina wanted no defence. She had sprung to the war with her sword in her hand, and she would never abandon the struggle while she could raise a man or a dollar, until our independence was achieved.

Mr. Smith was correct in saying that North Carolina needed no defence, and he was equally correct in saying that the statistics furnished by the Conscription Bureau were unreliable. The statistics as reported from North Carolina will be found not to tally with the record in the Conscription office here and the facts gathered from other quarters, but the falsity of the exhibit, is not made so apparent by comparing that part which relates to North Carolina with the record of the Conscription office here, as by comparing it with a correct exhibit from other States. What that exhibit would be, if correctly made, of the number of disabled men, officers, &c., exempted in other States, we have no exact data to determine, but that the disparity between North Carolina and other States would be vastly in favor of North Carolina, no one doubts.

The whole country will remember, that President Davis has more than once publicly affirmed, that no State had done so well in sustaining the army with men and means as North Carolina, and that in no State had the conscription been so thoroughly enforced as in this. The President did not design this as unmeaning flattery. We take it for granted he meant precisely what he said, with full information to back it. Similar testimony has come from Gen. Lee and Gen. Beauregard, at least so far, that no State had done better than North Carolina. But the above exhibit, directly contradicts these public avowals of the President and others, and is, it is well known, contradictory to the irrefutable fact, that no State has had as many men actually in the field in proportion to population as North Carolina.

Admitting therefore, that the above exhibit so far as North Carolina is concerned, approximates the truth, what does it show in regard to other States, if the President can be believed? Why it shows most conclusively, that in no State except in North Carolina, has the conscription been properly enforced. No officer charged with the duty of conscription throughout the Confederacy, compares with Col. Mallett in the exactness, particularity and faithfulness with which the work has been done. Every one in this State can bear testimony to his diligence and industry in executing his trust. If he has erred at all, it has been in the rigor with which he has enforced the law. In his conscientious anxiety to do his duty, it has been sometimes said of him, that he has been so straight, that like the Indian's tree, he has bent backwards. But if the exhibit from other States comes within gunshot of being correct, it is plain that he has allowed many to slip through his fingers. Yet no one believes this. He has done his duty, but if this be so, the conscript officers in the other States have not. They have done their work so bunglingly or partially, as to exhibit a disparity greater than the truth.

THE SPIRIT OF CONCORD, of co-operation, in promoting the great ends and aims of the people in the formation of the Confederate government, is a *Conservative* spirit. If these ends are defeated it will not be for the lack of effort on the part of Conservatives. Their highest, chiefest aim in whatever they do is to maintain intact, *the Confederation as it is, and the Constitution as it is*. They neither desire the "Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is" on the one hand, or the obliteration of one iota of the elements of free government as recognized by our State and Confederate constitutions, on the other. They desire to have them perpetuated through all time, and all their efforts and sacrifices will be directed to this object. If our people do not vie with each other in the exhibition of a "catholic, congenial and fraternal spirit," in supporting the cause of the country and the Confederacy, it will not be the fault of the Conservatives. If there be a man who halters or draws back from a consistent, uniform support of the Confederate and State governments, in legitimately, patriotically, and vigorously providing for and sustaining the war, such an one does not come up to our standard of a *Conservative*. We may take a different view of the best methods of prosecuting it, of conducting it to a successful issue, but in all that constitutes true manhood and fidelity to the government as constituted by the Southern States, we shall not be behind the most energetic and those whose professions are loudest for the Confederacy.

The *Conservatives* will do what they conscientiously believe North Carolina ought to do. They will make all the sacrifices that duty and honor require, but if they do not lose their wits and go beyond the bounds of a wise propriety, those who differ with them, need not complain. They are the masters of themselves and of the situation, and have been, before and since the war. They still have cool heads and warm hearts and will do their duty.

THE SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT of Treasurer Worth will be found on our first page. The general reader will be interested in its perusal.

THE COTTON DONATION TO OUR SOLDIERS.—Reports have been circulated through Northern papers that the Confederate Government was negotiating with the United States authorities for an exchange of cotton for blankets for the Confederate army. The truth of the matter is, that Col. Ould, our Commissioner of Exchange authorized by the Confederate Government, made a proposition to General Grant, to send one thousand bales of cotton to New York city, provided the proceeds of their sale be appropriated to the supply of Confederate prisoners with comforts and necessaries, the sale of the cotton and the purchase of supplies to be made by Major General Trimble, now a prisoner in Fort Warren, or as his alternate, Brig. Gen. Wm. R. Beale, also a prisoner, who shall be paroled and allowed every facility to make an advantageous sale and outlay; the distribution to be made by a commission of Confederate officers, who are prisoners and who will be paroled for the purpose; the transportation to be offered by the United States government free, from the purchase to the places of distribution. Gen. Grant, replied, and acceded to the proposition unhesitatingly.—The cotton will be shiped at Mobile within the next ten days.

FROM HOOD'S ARMY.—The Columbus (Ga.,) *Sun* of the 19th has late and reliable inteligence from Tuscumbia. An officer who left that place last Sunday, the 13th inst., reports that Forrest had reached there during the preceding week having destroyed everything on the river from Hindman to Tuscumbia. Forrest's cavalry and Cheatham's corps crossed over the north side on Sunday morning the 13th, and Stewart's corps in the afternoon of the same day. Lee's corps was already across. Our informant represents that the army was being rapidly reinforced from both front and rear Recruits from Middle Tennessee were flocking to it in large numbers. It was thought that Hood would immediately move up to Columbia. The baggage of the army had been much reduced and sent to the rear. The troops were in light marching trim, in the highest spirits, and eager for the advance. General Beauregard reviewed that portion of the army which was on the south side of the river on Saturday the 12th inst, and was full of hope at the prospect before it.

GRAND LODGE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Grand Lodge of Ancient Free Masons of South Carolina held its annual commucation in Charleston, Nov. 15th. Representatives from thirty lodges were in attendance. The election for grand officers resulted as follows:

J A Boatright, No 91, M W G M, R B Boylston, R W D G M; W T Walter, R W S G W; R S Bruns; R W J G W; H W Schroder, R W G Treasurer; A F Lumpkin, Ass't G Treasurer; A G Mackey, R W G Secretary; E O Withington, Ass't G Secretary; J C Kenny, R W G Chaplain; Alfred Raoul, Senior Grand Deacon; H D Corbett, Senior Grand Deacon; W F Scott, Wm Lockwood, Junior G Deacons; P R Coburn, W G Marshal, S B Sawyer, W G Pursuivant. J A Johnson, H S Jacobs, G Stewards; J T Reilly, G Tiler.

POSTAGE STAMPS.—It is stated that the contractor for printing postage stamps has given up his contract.

The Russian Minister at Washington has been ordered by Czar to go to Mexico to congratulate Maximillian upon the quiet accession to the throne.—The Yankee papers do not like this.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Nov. 24, 1864.

The committee appointed to draw up rules for the government of the Senate reported in favor of the adoption of those in use during last session, which report was concurred in.

The commitee on election of two engrossing clerks reported the whole number of votes cast 151, of which Mr. Moore received 81, Mr. Dunn 67, Mr. Phillips 57, Mr. Huske 41, Mr. Alston 26, Mr. Hill 16, Mr. Barham 6, Mr. Hilliard 5, Messrs. Taylor and Cooper 3 each, and Mr. Phifer 1. Seventy-six votes being necessary to a choice and Mr. Moore having received that number was declared duly elected.

Mr. Odom, of Northampton, introduced the following preamble and resolutions "protesting against the policy of emancipation for public services.

WHEREAS, in the present gigantic war waged by a remorseless foe, it may become necessary to transfer white men to actual field service, who have not been bearing arms, but laboring in other departments of the public service, and to supply their places by bringing into requisition a portion of the slave population of the country,

Therefore, we, the representatives of the people in the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, do, as individuals and in behalf of our constituents,

1. *Resolved*, That we will furnish our full share of slave labor for any and all purposes where it can be made available for the defence of the country against our enemies;

2. *Resolved*, Whilst we consider no sacrifice too great to be made for the overthrow of our invaders, and the independence of ourselves, yet we doubt the propriety of the policy favored by some, which would place arms in the hands of the slaves in any contingency;

3. *Resolved*, That we will ever oppose any and every attempt to inaugurate a system of liberating slaves in consideration of any public service to be rendered, or for any other cause present or future; and believing that slavery is the nominal condition of the negro, we pledge ourselves to defend it in practice and in theory as long as we can raise an arm or utter a word;

4. *Resolved*, That His Excellency, Governor Z. B. Vance, be requested to communicate a copy of these resolutions to each of our Senators and representatives in Congress.

Ordered to be printed and referred to the committee on military affairs.

The Senate then went into joint election for a third engrossing clerk for the General Assembly with the following results: Mr. Phillips 80, Mr. Dunn, 62, Mr. Hill 2. Mr. Phillips elected.

On motion the Senate went into a joint election for Auditor of Public Accounts, and Comptroller, Mr. R. H. Battle being elected Auditor and Mr. C. H. Brogden re-elected Comptroller.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On meeting the House adopted for its governance substantially the same rules as prevailed during last session.

Messrs. Flynt, of Stokes, and Faucett, of Alamance, new members, appeared, and were duly qualified.

The standing committees of the House were then announced as follows:

Judiciary—Messrs. Carter, Fowle, Person, Shober, Caldwell, George, McAden, Dargan, Sharpe, Morrisey, and J. H. Headen.

Claims—Messrs. Vann, Gibbs, Smith, of Johnson, Russ, Patterson, Boyd, W. J. Headen, Grier, Isbell, Wheeler, and Reinhardt.

Propositions and Grievances—Messrs. Duke, Cobb, Murrill, Russell, Alston, Flynt, Harrington, Costner, Allison, Lyle, and Faison.

Internal Improvements—Messrs. Mann, Joyner, Powell, McLean, Rogers, Harrison, Jordan, Crawford, of Rowan, McMillan, and Love.

Private Bills—Messrs. Bond, of Bertie, Hassell, Lane, Farmer, Lewis, Judkins, Blair, Faucette, Bethune, Powell, Waugh, McMillan, Carson, of Rutherford, Craig, Herbert, and Enloe.

Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Hawes, Henry, Carter, Murphey, Person, Fowle, McGehee, Shober, Sharpe, Horton of Watauga, and Phillips.

The committee on election reported the result of the vote, and Mr. W. J. Moore was declared elected engrossing clerk.

Mr Shepherd, of Cumberland, introduced a bill to aid the Florence and Fayetteville Railroad company, and proposing, on the payment of $250,000 into the capital stock, to furnish $700,000 on the part of the State, regulating election of director, etc. Referred to committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Shober, of Rowan, a bill to provide for the appointment of an assistant County Commissioner, to assist in affording relief to soldiers' families.

The Speaker stated that he had two communications relative to the contest of Mr. Faison's, of Duplin, election by Mr. R. B. Houston, and that of Mr. Rogers, of Northampton, by Mr. Calvert.

Mr. Shepherd's bill to do away with State exemptions was then taken up, read a second time and referred.

The bill to provide for the payment of expenses incurred by Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, while in performance of their duty, was taken up and discussed.

Mr. Shepherd, the introducer of the bill, proceeded at some length to show the extreme necessity for the passage of this bill, stating that so small a compensation as three thousand dollars per annum was so entirely insufficient as to force a Judge to consume during his incumbency the fruits of all his savings in prior years. It was his opinion, too, that exclusive of the influences of the christian religion and social organization, there was no power so promotive of happiness and prosperity in North Carolina as a virtuous, learned, and independent judiciary. Some had hinted that to give the Judges *carte blanche* for their expenses might lead to abuses, but to him the mere character of our Judges was a sure guaranty that nothing but the defrayment of their necessary charges would ever be asked by them. Then, too, our Judges were deprived of those opportunities to add to their means possessed by others, and he could not but think every consideration of justice and propriety required the adoption of this measure.

Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, followed in advocacy of the bill.

Mr. Morrisey, of Robeson, declared he had no objection to the bill were its provisions extended to all, but in its present form he should undoubtedly oppose it. The bill was passed to its second reading, but the House refused to suspend the rules for its passage.

The House then proceeded to the election of an engrossing clerk, Mr. Phillips being elected.

On motion, the House proceeded to the election of Auditor of Public Accounts, Messrs. R. H. Battle and Theo. H. Hill being nominated. Mr. Battle was elected, and an election ensuing for Comptroller Mr. C. Brogden, present incumbent, was re-elected.

So much of the Governor's Message as relates to military matters was referred to the joint committee on military affairs, and the House adjourned.

The first step towards love is to play with a cousin. There is a "freedom from starch" in the intercourse of young people in this relationship, that ripens as naturally into affection as buds into fruit, or tadpoles into bullfrogs.

For the Conservative.

MR. EDITOR:—Permit me through your columns, to say a word in favor of Hon. EDWIN G. READE for Senator of the Confederate States. Judge Reade is well known to you and your readers; and to any intelligent North Carolinian it is useless to speak of his ability, his high moral character, and his stern devotion to what he conceives to be right. He is known to stand without an intellectual superior, and it is well understood that until this revolution he was a decided Whig, and has been since an equally firm Conservative. What I wish to suggest is that Mr. Reade has many friends among those who were once his political opponents; and that no man would now be more freely trusted by honest men who do not belong to the same party. His character wins the confidence of all, and the people of every class will feel that they have in him a representative who will strictly adhere to what he considers right—who will ever be faithful to his trust, and who by his ability, learning and high toned bearing, will reflect honor upon his native State, and add to the dignity of the body of which he is a member. Such are the sentiments of

AN OLD LINE DEMOCRAT.

DECIDEDLY SCARED.—The actions of some of the members of our State Legislature on leaving Milledgeville showed that they were not only scared—but "scared clean through" and a little more so. We are informed that several paid as high as a thousand dollars a piece for a conveyance to carry them eight miles. Either "Confederates" must be plenty in their neighborhood, or they must value them selves at a pretty high rate.—*Chronicle & Sentinel.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

$50,000 INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT NORTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS FOR SALE!

WILL BE SOLD in the city of Raleigh, N. C., at the Auction rooms of Creech & Litchford, on Saturday, the 26th November, FIFTY THOUSAND dollars of North Carolina twenty year Coupon bonds. These bonds were issued for the benefit of the Chatham R. R. Company and are secured by a special sinking fund provided for their redemption when due.

No better investment can be found.

Copies of the laws authorizing the issue can be had on application to the undersigned or to Messrs. Creech & Litchford Commission Merchants & Auctioneers.

KEMP P. BATTLE.
President C. R. R. Co.

Nov. 15, 1864, 31—dtd

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL,

A Military and Classical Finishing Academy.

THE NEXT SESSION WILL BEGIN FEBRUARY 1st, 1865, at Mebanesville, on the North Carolina Railroad. While the old course has been retained, extensive additions have been made, with a view to making GOOD SOLDIERS, as well as good scholars. Address

COL. WM. BINGHAM,
Superintendent.

Oaks, N. C., Nov. 21, 1864. 181—3t.*

WANTED:

$6,000 Virginia Bank Bills.
$6,000 North Carolina Bank Bills.
Coupons old North Carolina Sixes.
Coupons North Carolina Railroad old (North Carolina) six per cent. Bonds.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers.

Nov. 21, 1864. 181—4t.*

Negro Women and Children at Auction

ON SATURDAY NEXT, 26TH NOVEMEER, WE WILL sell a Negro Woman and Three Children at Auction. Sale to take place at 12½ o'clock in front of our store.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Auctioneers.

Nov. 23, 1864 183—w&2t.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS OF War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr D F Summey, Asheville.
Dr W A Collett, Morganton.
Dr J W Allison, Statesville.
Dr J L Neagle, Greensboro.
Mr A Hagan, Charlotte.
Mr Edward Hege, Salem.
Capt J N McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A Worth, Fayetteville.
E Murray & Co., Wilmington.
Mr F L Bond, Tarboro.
Mr J A J Askew, Colerain.
Mr F L Roberts, Murfreesboro.

The Boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General N. C.

Raleigh, Oct. 29, 1864. 163—tf.

Sorghum Mills and Boilers.

JUST RECEIVED, FROM SAPONA IRON WORKS, another supply of two and three Roller Mills and Boilers from 20 to 100 gallons. Kept constantly on hand a large supply of Ovens, Spiders, and extra Lids.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Agt.,
for Sapona Iron Works.

August 12th, 1864. 97—tf.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., OCT. 20TH, 1864.

A MESSENGER WILL LEAVE THIS OFFICE ON THE first day of every month, for Gen Lee's army. All boxes left here for any member of that army will be carried there promptly by him and delivered to the owner.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General North Carolina.

43—tf.

FOR SALE!

$13.500 IN NORTH CAROLINA STATE Bonds. These bonds were issued for Western N. C., Wilmington, Charlotte & R., and Raleigh & G. R. R. Companies, and most of them authorized before the war.

W. H. JONES.

Nov. 14, 1864. 176—tf.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THE ACCOUNTS AND CLAIMS OF THE LATE C. T. Iredell have been placed in my hands for collection, embracing those of Iredell Brothers. Persons indebted under either head are respectfully requested to make immediate payment as the administrator is anxious to settle up the business of the estate. I can be seen at the office of the "Conservative."

J. J. LANSDELL,

October 18, 1864. 153—tf.

S. T. WILDER,
Auction and Commission Merchant,
LOUISBURG, N. C.

Will make sales of real estate or personal property, merchandise, provisions, flour, grain, salt, &c., and solicits consignments. Franklinton is the nearest depot.

Oct. 31, 1864. 164—2m*.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSINESS at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

ORPHAN ENDOWMENT FUND.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS FUND MAY BE MADE to Geo. W. Mordecai Jno. G. Williams and W H Jones, Cashier.

C. F. DEEMS.

Raleigh, Oct. 29, 1864. 268—tf.

BEESWAX, TALLOW AND LARD.

I WILL EXCHANGE COTTON YARNS ON RESONABLE terms for "BEESWAX, TALLOW and LARD," or I will pay the highest cash price for the same in large or small quantities. Address

R. T. BERRY,
Graham N. C.

Nov. 18, 1864. 180—12t.

100 NEGRO MEN WANTED

TO HIRE FOR THE YEAR 1865—TO WORK IN A safe locality. Address

GEO. WASHINGTON,
Sapona Iron Works,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Nov. 1, 1864. 165—1m*.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

[OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Nov. 24.

Nothing of interest in the Senate during open session. The House was engaged until adjournment in the discussion of a bill to prevent and punish any two or more persons who shall conspire to subvert or destroy the government of the Confederate States, or by force hinder, delay, or prevent the execution of any law of said States.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 24.

The enemy are observing this as thanksgiving day. All quiet.

The Quartermaster's department is issuing full supplies of blankets and clothing, and the Commissary department full rations of provisions.

Our men are comfortable and in good spirits.

From Georgia.

RICHMOND, Nov. 24.

The evening *Whig* has the following postcript: Just before going to press we learned that the War Department had received information from Georgia of an eminently encouraging character. We refrain from making a more definite statement of the news as it has reached us, but we are warranted in assuring our readers that the official advices from Georgia are as favorable as we could expect.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Nov 24.

The Baltimore *American* (afternoon edition) of the 22nd has been received.

Gold at first board in new New York was 227½.

The Tribune has returns from all the counties of New York except Erie and St. Lawrence, giving the Union majority at nine thousand.

The same counties in 1860 gave a Republican majority of forty-one thousand. St. Lawrence, this year gives Lincoln seven hundred majority.

Grant passed through Baltimore on Tuesday.

The Louisville Journal of Friday last says that a steady stream of soldiers is pouring to the front.

Nothing else of interest.

European News.

RICHMOND, Nov. 24.

European advices of the 11th have been received.

The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to eight per cent.

The Liverpool Cotton market was buoyant with an advance of one penny on American. Breadstuffs are firmer.

At the Lord Mayor's banquet, Lord Palmerston said that he trusted that the contending parties in America would soon find it better to be reconciled than fight, and that these disputes which have ebdowed the American Continent with blood, will be settled by amicable arrangements between themselves.

Southern Express Company,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE ALL BOXES which are securely fastened and strapped, containing stores for the N. C. Troops in the field, marked to the care of Surgeon General Warren, Raleigh, will be forwarded without expense to either shipper or consignor, and will have preference over all other freight excepting that of the same class from other States.

L. F. BATES
Assistant Sup't.

Nov. 25, 1864. 184—2w.

Progress and Confederate copy two weeks.

THE ABOVE PROPERTY WILL BE RENTED AT PUBlic Auction in front of the premises, on Thursday, the 8th December next, at 12 o'clock, for 12 months. Possession to be given on the 1st January, 1865.

The Hotel is known to be one of the largest in the State. Has commodious Rooms and every convenience usual about a Hotel; is capable of accommodating any amount of custom. As a stand it is conveniently situated on Hay Street, and altogether is one of the most desirable to be had. For further information, reference may be made to

HENRY LILLY, Pres't.

Nov. 24, 1864. 184—3t*.

AUCTION SALE!

ON MONDAY, THE 28TH INST., IN FRONT OF OUR Sales Room, we will offer for sale, six valuable Negroes, as follows:

1 Boy 19 years old, No. 1 field hand,
1 " 22 " " good dining-room servant,
1 " 9 " "
1 Woman 20 years old, with 2 children, said to be a good washer, ironer, and cook. One or two more to be added to the sale.
2 Fine Stoves; 3 Fenders; A lot of Carpets, Stone Jars, and Crockery.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auc. and Com. Merchants.

November 21, 1864. 184—2t.

STOLEN,

FROM MY OFFICE BETWEEN THE HOURS OF twelve o'clock last night and nine o'clock this morning, my BOOK OF ACCOUNTS, settled and unsettled, for the years '63 and '64. It is a large Ledger, and contains all the charges for my professional labors during the above-mentioned period of time. It cannot, under any circumstances, be of service to another save for its leather cover and remaining blank leaves, while it is of incalculable value to me.

I will give two hundred dollars reward for the recovery of it, and no questions asked.

CHAS. E. JOHNSON.

Nov. 19, 1864. 181—dst.

TAX IN KIND!

THE ASSESSORS FOR WAKE COUNTY WILL BE IN Raleigh on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week in November and December, for the purpose of assessing the Tax in Kind of Corn, Fodder, Molasses, Sugar, Peas, Beans, Ground Peas, &c.

We want every good citizen to give in for the Soldiers' wives, ladies and infirm persons of their neighborhoods.

Those who have not listed their Wheat, Oats, Rye, Hay and Wool, can also list at the above times.

F. G. FOSTER,
NATHAN IVEY, } Assessors.

Nov. 21, 1864. 181—d3

THE KEY-STONE.

A MASONIC MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

ON THE FIRST OF JANUARY, 1865, I SHALL commence the publication of a Monthly Magazine under the above title, to be devoted to the interest of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons.

I believe that every good Mason will agree with me in the opinion that such a publication will be beneficial in enlightening our less informed brethren, and in dispensing many a calm, kind word of cheerfulness to the hearts and homes of thousands of worthy brothers, their widows and orphans. It will be my earnest purpose to bring to bear whatever humble ability I may possess to make it a reliable custodian of sound Masonic Law and Tenets, ever adhering closely to the Ancient Landmarks of the Craft in all their pristine strength and symmetrical beauty.

Trembling, lest I err, in clothing myself for so responsible an office, I shall engage upon the KEY-STONE such skilled editorial talent as shall keep the lights well trimmed and brightly burning, with the sincere hope that as our work goes forth each month, from the quarries of our labour it may pass an improved inspection and be acceptable to the head and to the heart of every good Master at whose home or hands it may be received.

TERMS:

One subscriber six months,	$ 10 00
Twelve subscribers six months,	100 00
Single copies,	2 00

Masons, Lodges, Chapters, Councils and Encampments will please send in their subscriptions at once.

Address

WM. B. SMITH, Proprietor,
174 Raleigh, N. C.

FOR RENT FOR 1865,

A PLEASANT FAMILY RESIDENCE, IN THIS CITY situated two hundred yards east of the Yarborough Hotel, in a large grove. The residence contains five rooms, supplied with gas,

excellent kitchen and all necessary outhouses. A large garden containing nearly an acre of land. Possession given first of January 1865. Apply to,

J. KINGSEY.

Nov. 19 1864, 180—tf